

# ATF-II Solid-State Laser Systems

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## Outline

1. Laser systems & capabilities
2. Building 912 facilities
3. Example commissioning sequence



## Overview of Lasers

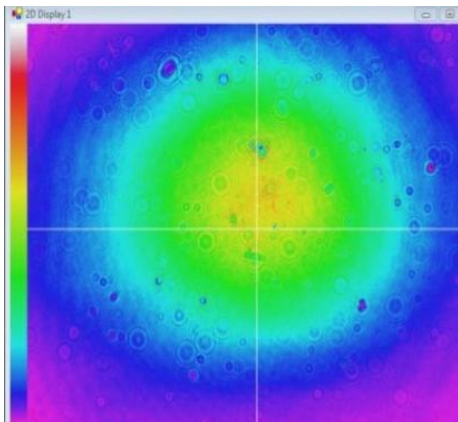
- Ti:Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> photocathode drive laser
  - High stability & uptime for serving multiple guns
- Nd:YAG pulsetrain/semiconductor switching system
  - Flexible pulse sequence generation
- Ti:Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> strong field laser
  - TW high intensity pulses for experimental needs
- SDL drive laser
  - spare components for backup/upgrade of operating systems

# ATF-II Photocathode Drive Laser

- $\text{Ti:Al}_2\text{O}_3$  regen  $\rightarrow$  single output pulse
- High repetition rate permits interleaved operation of multiple guns
- UV for linac & X-band test stand, IR for UED
- Pulse shaping improvements for photocathode operation enabled by extra bandwidth and higher energy
- Electronic synchronization will give advantages in experiment setup



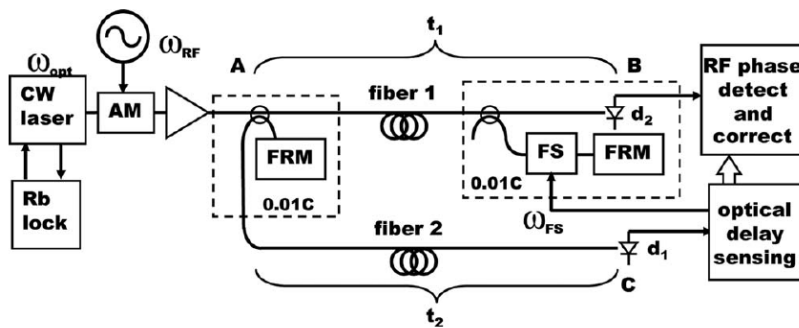
Amplifier footprint: 1x1.5 m<sup>2</sup>



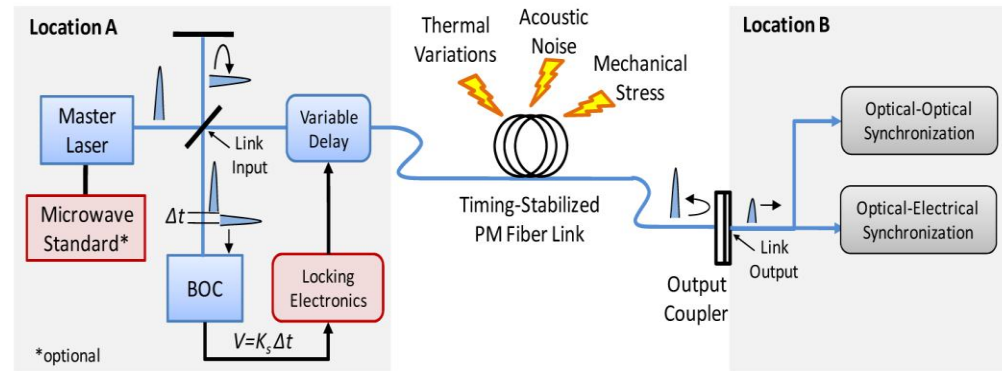
|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| IR Pulse Duration | 180 fs      |
| Repetition Rate   | 240 Hz      |
| Pulse Energy      | 7 mJ        |
| Stability         | <1% RMS     |
| Beam profile      | $M^2 < 1.4$ |

# Synchronization

- 10 fs level synchronization is well within current laser technology, however ...
- Environmental disturbances limiting existing RF phase-locking electronics need to be better characterized and mitigated
- No magic bullet, but ultimately stabilized optical timing distribution loops will be needed:



R. Wilcox, et al



Peng et al, "Long-term stable, sub-femtosecond timing distribution via a 1.2-km polarization-maintaining fiber link: approaching 10 link stability," Opt. Express **21**, 19982-19989 (2013);

<http://www.opticsinfobase.org/oe/abstract.cfm?uri=oe-21-17-19982>

- Beam arrival monitors may be needed to measure e-beam jitter relative to NIR laser
- MIR to e-beam synchronization at 10 fs level is uncharted territory



## ATF-I/II Nd:YAG System

- Electron/laser pulse trains are a distinguishing capability of ATF
- Used for interaction with optical cavities (e.g. Compton scattering) & raising linac average current

| <u>Energy: (dual pulse mode)</u>     |                      | <u>Transverse Distribution:</u>               |            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------|
| UV on cathode                        | 0-30 uJ x 1 pulse    | Range of beam size on cathode ( $\emptyset$ ) | 0.2 - 3 mm |
| IR to CO2 laser                      | 10 mJ x 2 pulses     | Top-Hat Beam Profile Modulation (P-P)         | <50%       |
| Laser output: total IR               | 50 mJ                |   |            |
| IR to gun                            | 7.5 mJ               | <u>Repetition rate</u>                        | 1.5, 3 Hz  |
| Green                                | 2.5 mJ               |   |            |
| UV                                   | 500 uJ               | <u>Shot-to-shot stability (rms):</u>          |            |
|                                      |                      | Timing  | <0.2 ps    |
| <u>Energy: (pulse train mode) IR</u> | ~500 mJ / 100 pulses | Energy  | <0.7 %     |
|                                      |                      | Pointing (fraction of beam $\emptyset$ )      | <0.3 %     |
| <u>Pulse duration (FWHM):</u>        |                      |   |            |
| Oscillator IR                        | 7 ps                 | <u>Drift (8 hour P-P)</u>                     |            |
| Amplified IR                         | 14 ps                | Timing  | <3 ps      |
| Green                                | 10 ps                | Energy  | <5%        |
| UV                                   | 8 ps                 | Pointing (fraction of beam $\emptyset$ )      | <1%        |



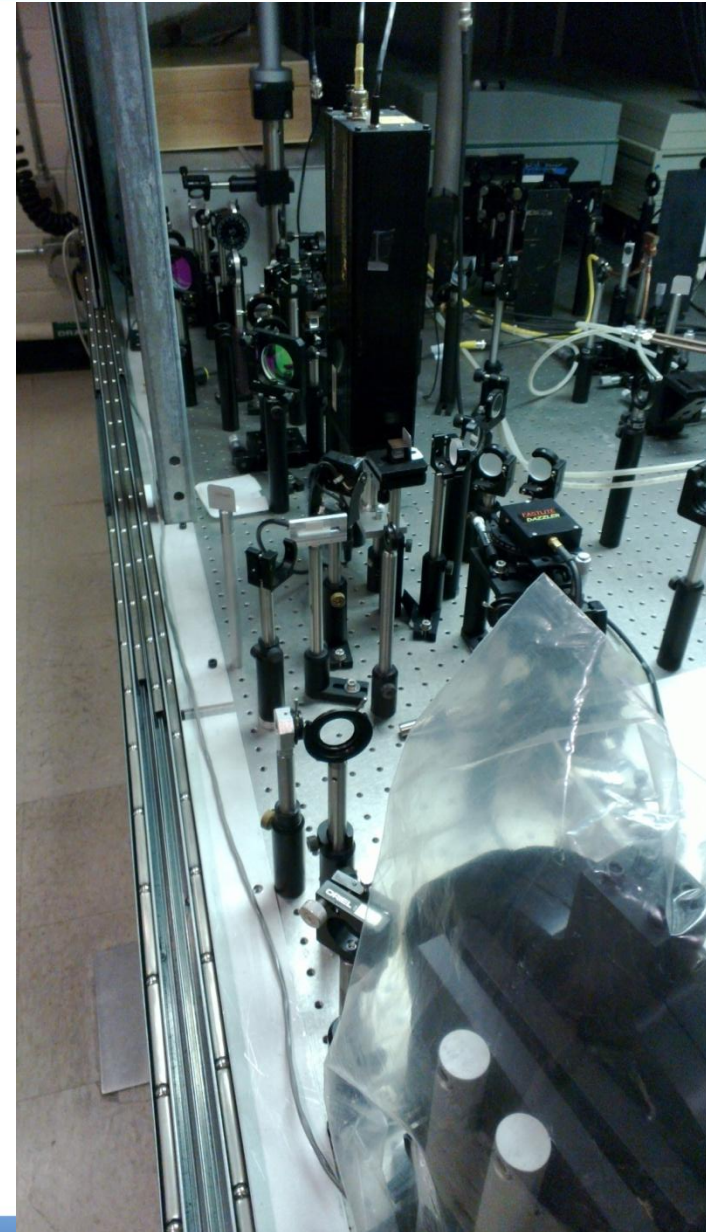


## Nd:YAG Transition to ATF-II

- System is currently required for ATF-I experiments, no effective replacement is available
- Ties earliest CO<sub>2</sub> system move into Bldg 912 to end of ATF-I operations in Bldg 820
- Other CO<sub>2</sub> semiconductor switching options may be considered to decouple CO<sub>2</sub> transition from ATF-I linac operation

## Strong Field System

- Donated from BNL Instrumentation Division Laser Group
- Will be seeded by small pickoff from existing Ti:Sapphire drive laser (optical synchronization)
- Achieve contrast enhancement via XPW
- Inject into previously-tested flashlamp-pumped CPA amplifier chain
- Initially expect 150 mJ final output
- Pulsewidth is oscillator dependent: 50-180 fs  $\Rightarrow$   $\sim 1$  TW initially
- Additional amplifier stage and grating compressor could allow 10 TW, if needed
- Transport to Exp. Hall 1 planned and accommodated in shielding design

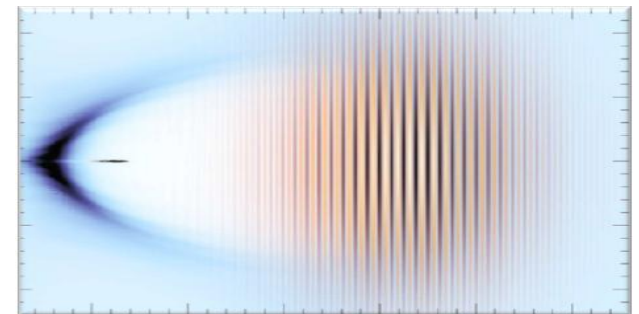
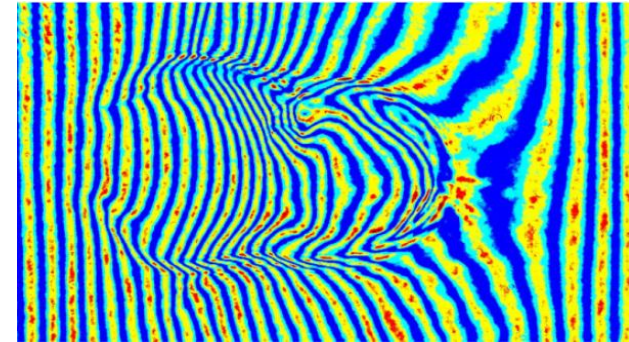






## Strong Field System

- Will provide NIR pulses for:
  - Ion generation plasma shaping (energetic NIR pulse)
  - Plasma wakefield holography (femtosecond, nm-bandwidth pulse)
  - Two-color Compton scattering (TW or greater peak power)
  - Two-color ionization injection LWA
  - FEL seeding (transform-limited pulse) VISA wiggler, etc.



- Independence from drive laser will bring greater flexibility for evolving experimental needs



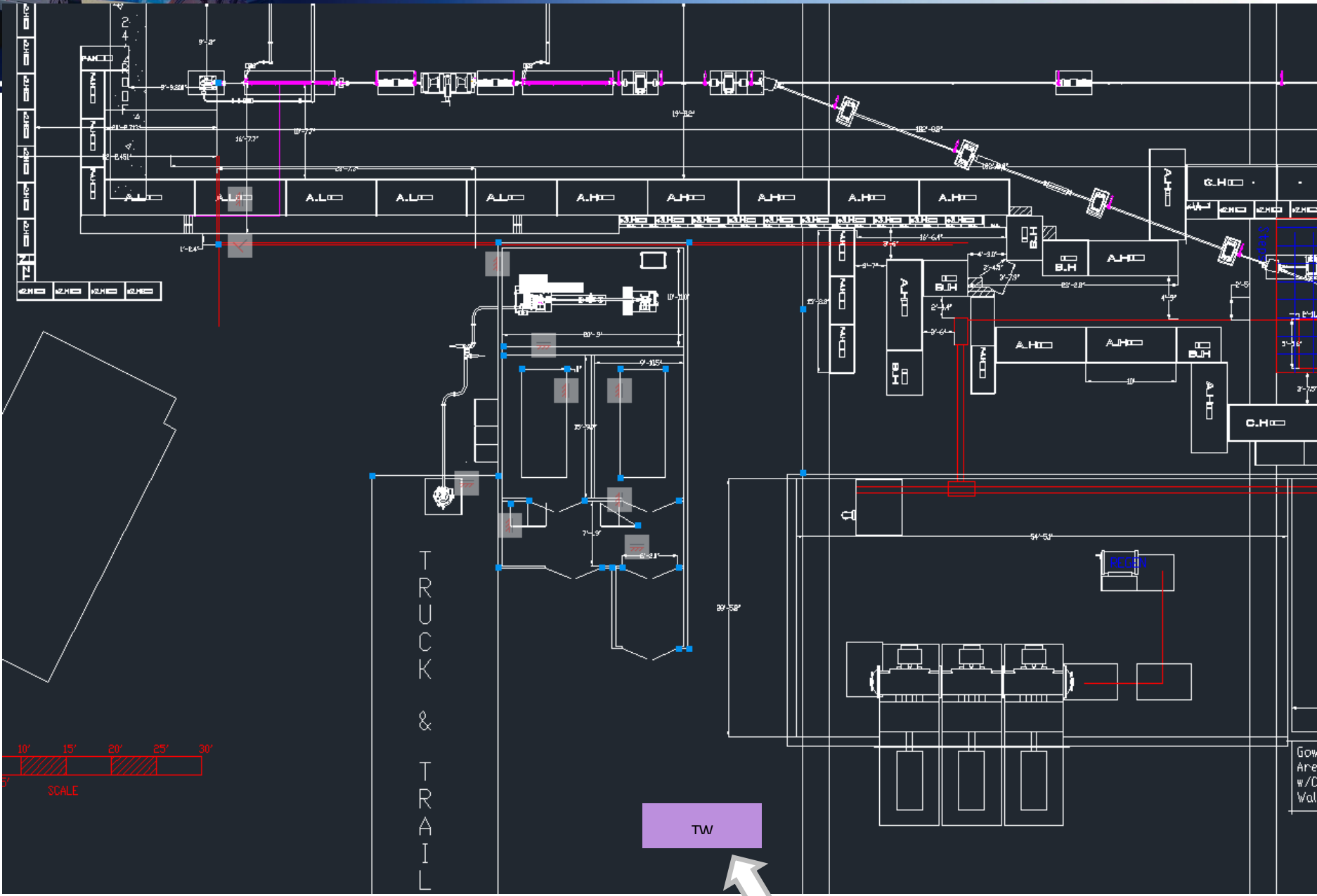
## SDL Drive Laser

- UED experiment will start operations in 912 with ATF-II drive laser
- Old laser system from UED experiment in SDL will provide spare/upgrade components:
  - Shorter pulsewidth, 100 fs seed option (Femtolasers oscillator)
  - Amplifiers/pump lasers could be used to increase energy available to UED experiment for high energy OPA pumping
  - Stretcher/compressor/diagnostics may also find use in strong-field laser

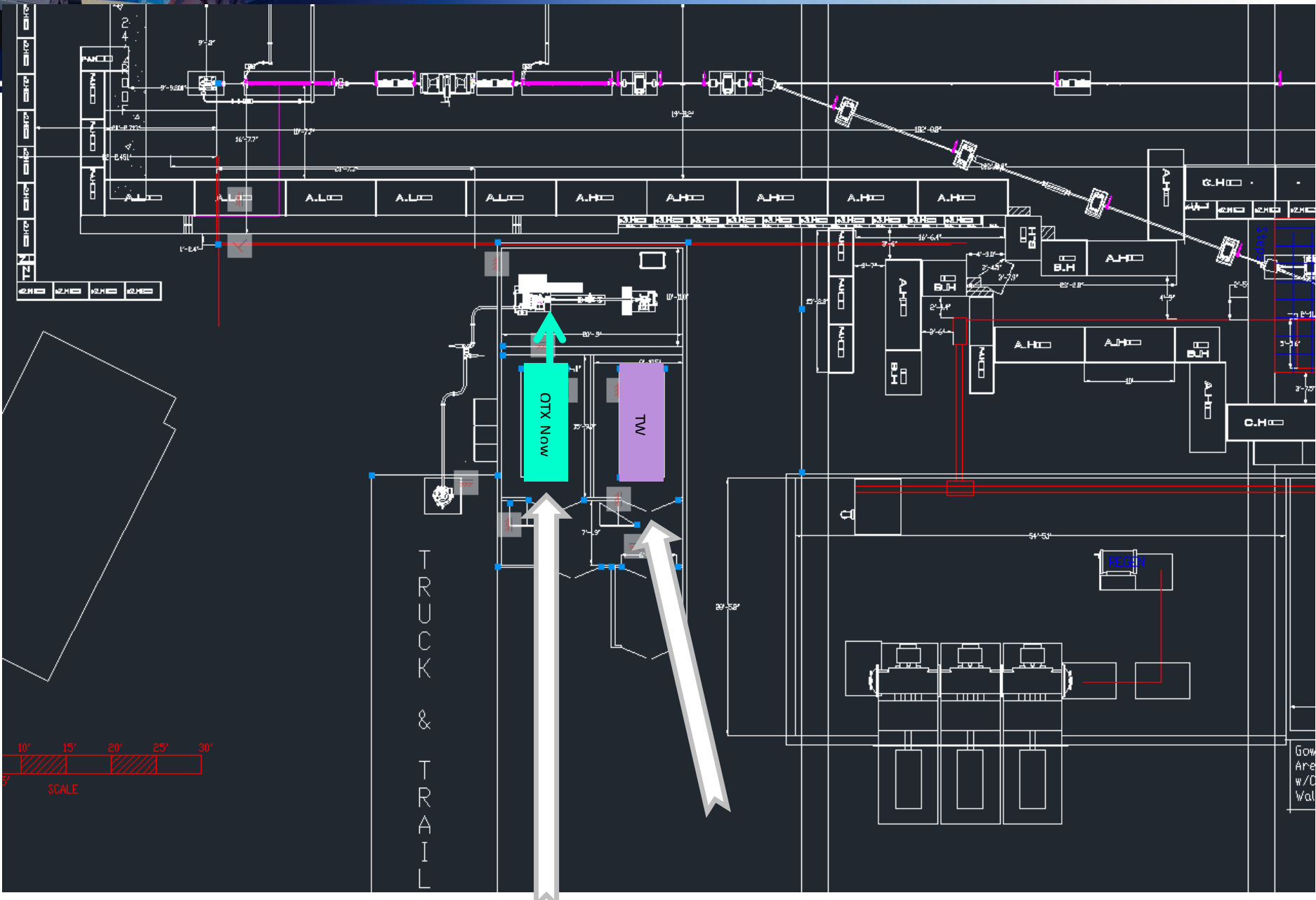
## Building 912 Laser Infrastructure

- Laser clean room:
  - Space for UED experiment and two laser systems
  - Nominal temperature stability  $0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Class 10000 air filtering
  - Laser power supply atrium
  - Separate UED and laser rooms entrances
- Independent vacuum transport lines to ATF-II gun, UED, & beamline #1
- Space constraints in 912 need to be reconciled with evolving experimental program



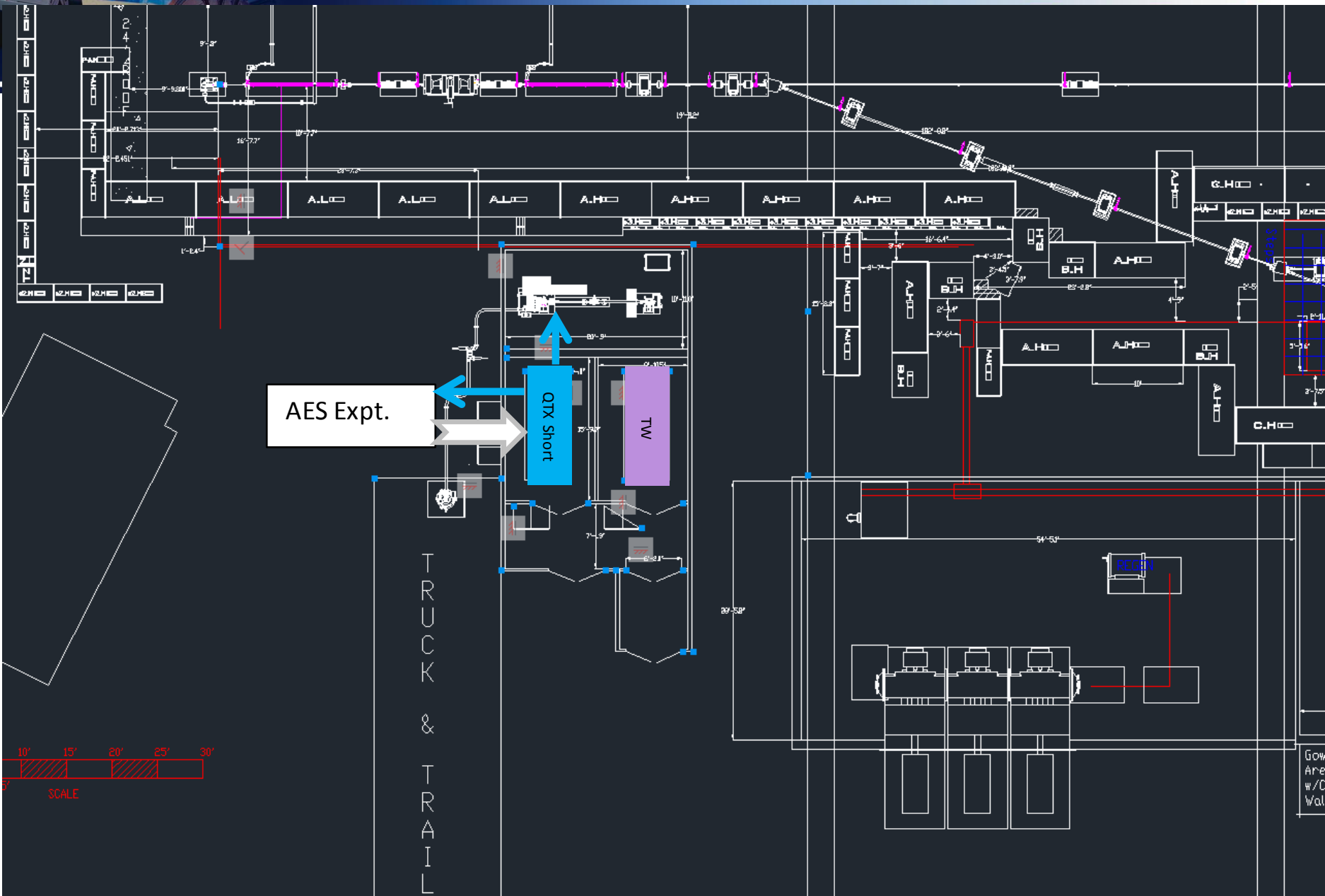


Solid state laser tentative installation sequence

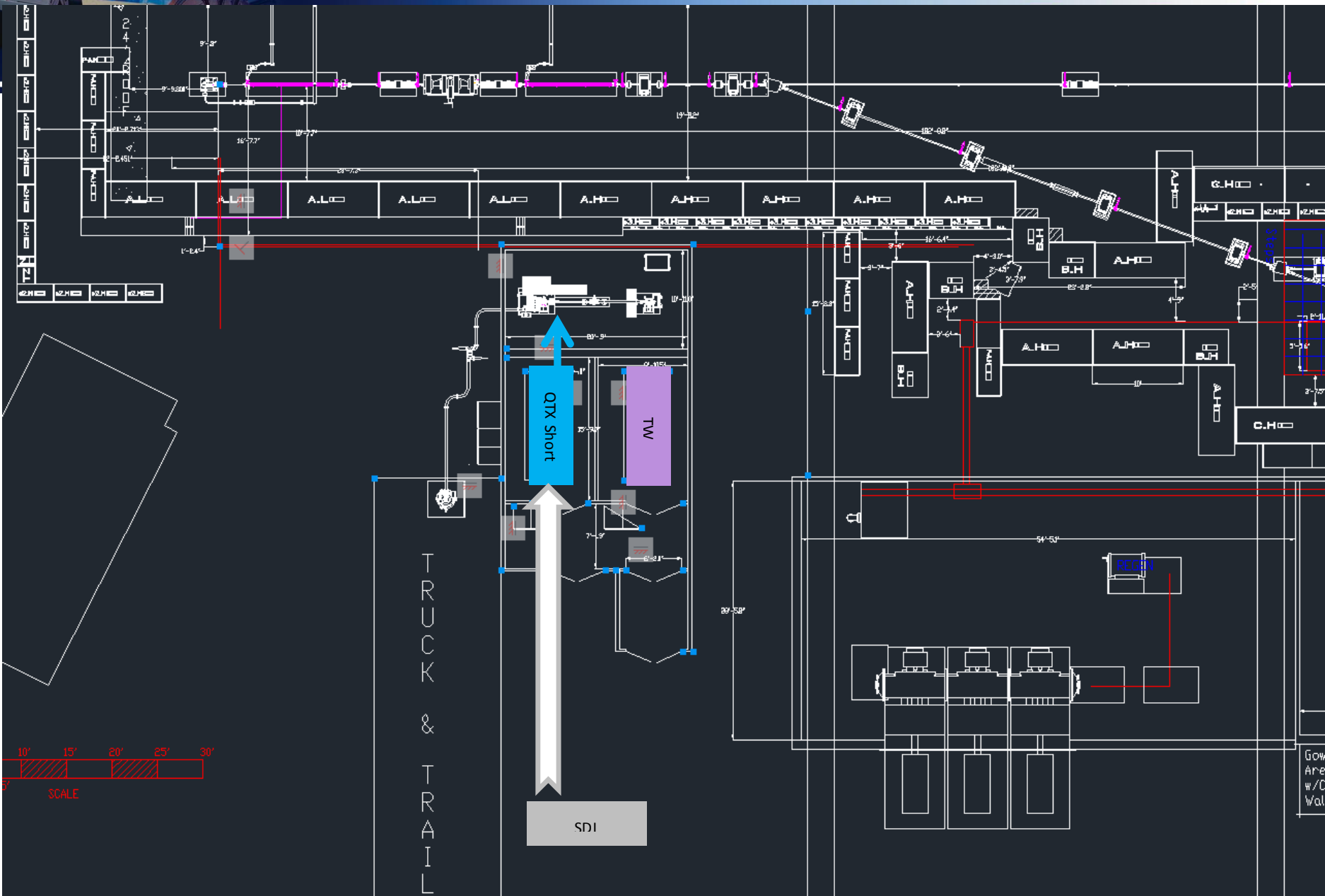


Solid state laser tentative installation sequence

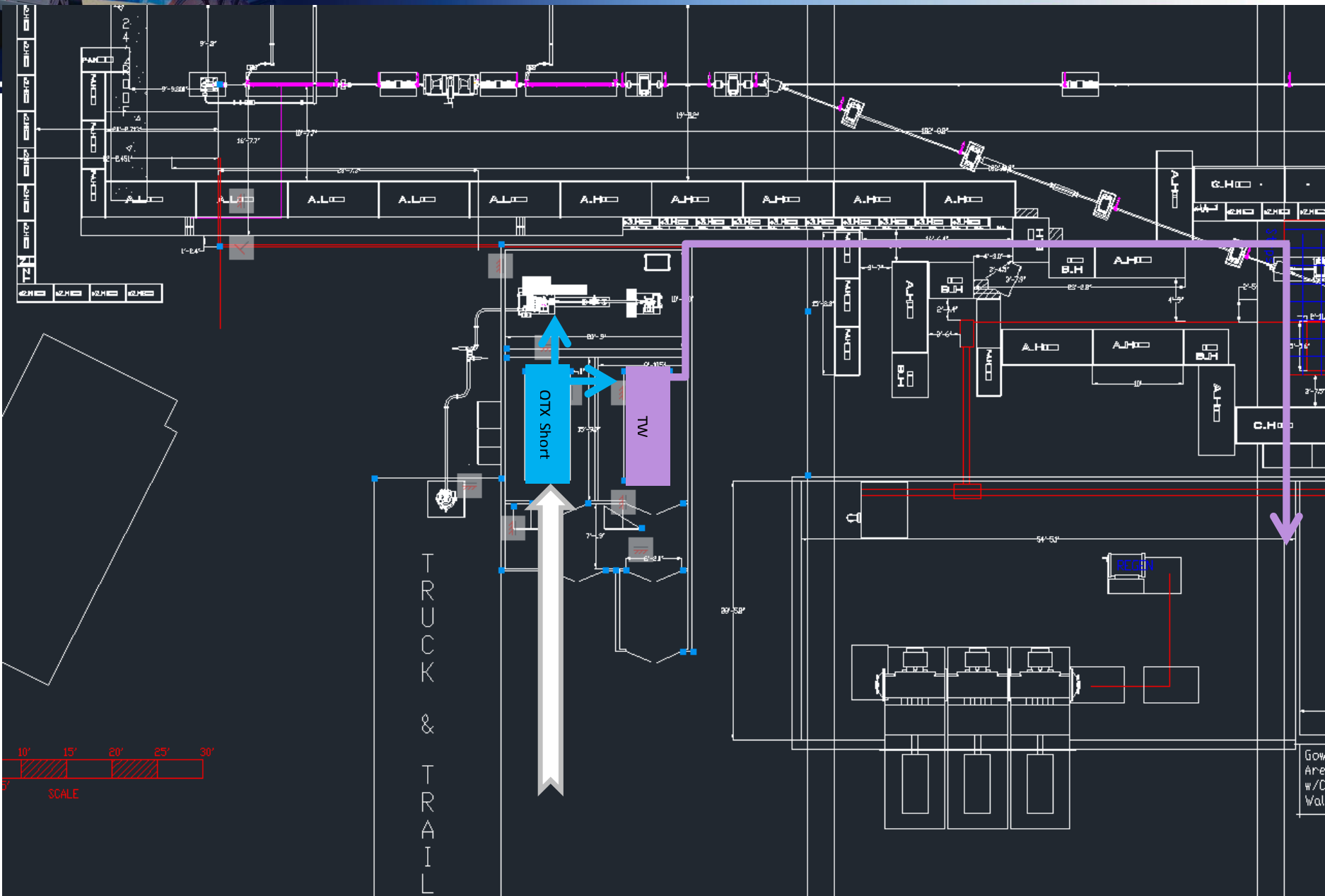




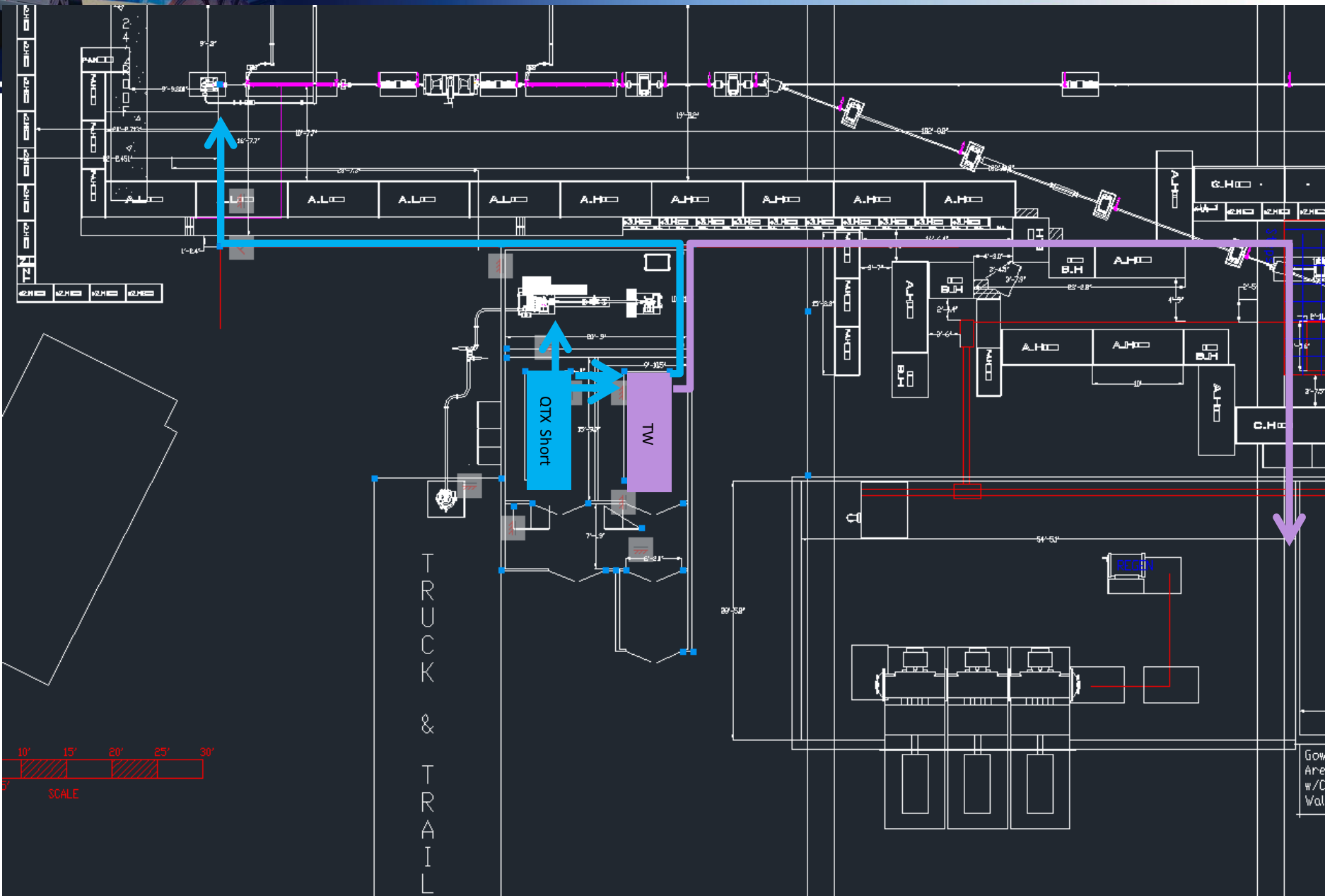
Solid state laser tentative installation sequence



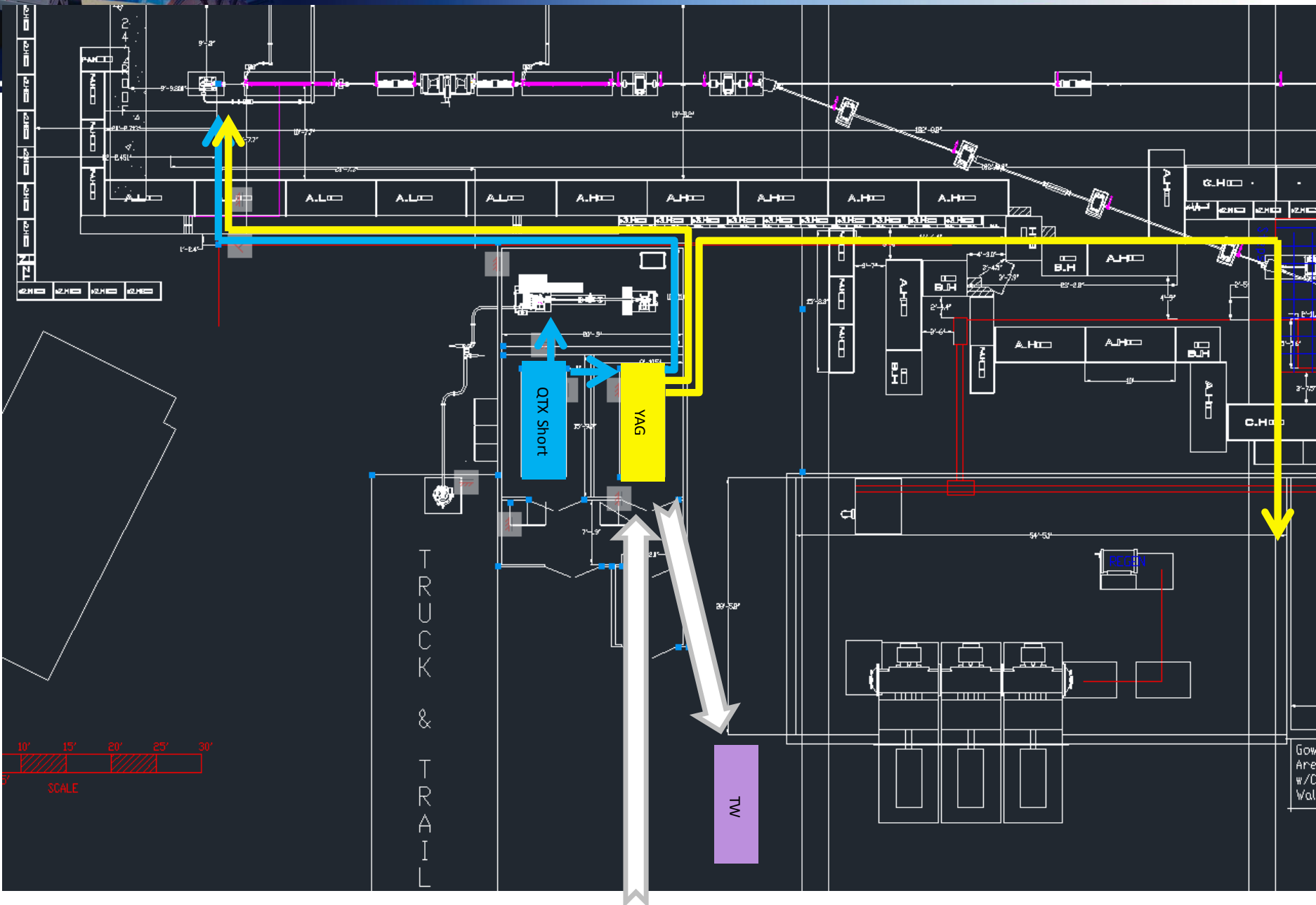
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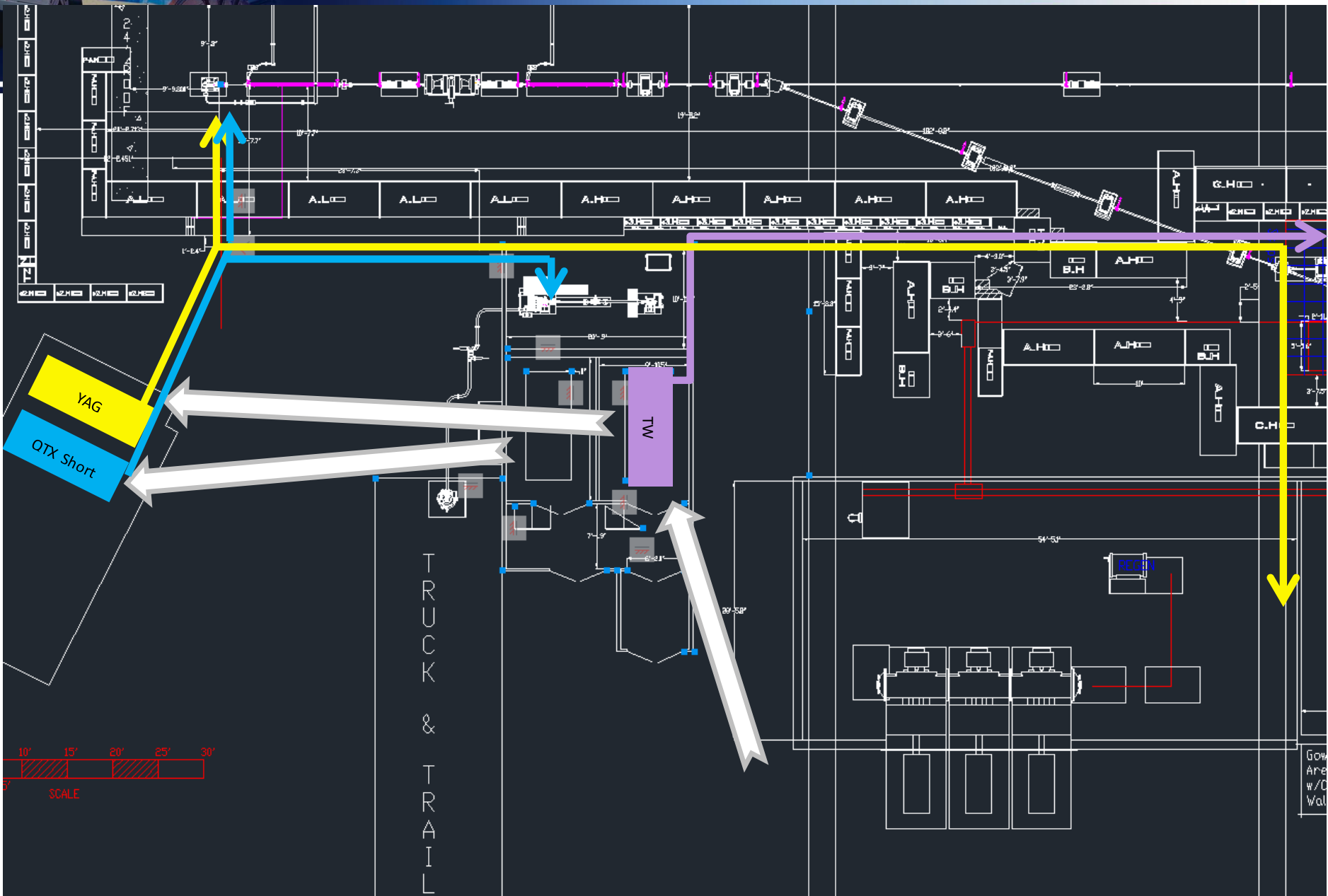


Solid state laser tentative installation sequence



Solid state laser tentative installation sequence





Solid state laser tentative installation sequence



## Laser summary table

| System              | Wave-lengths          | Temporal Format | Repetition Rate | Energy, Power | Examples Experimental Applications                    |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Photocathode driver | 785 (262) nm          | 1x 50-180 fs    | 240 Hz          | 7 mJ, 40 GW   | Laser plasma shaping, Plasma interferometry, UED      |
| Strong Field        | 785 nm                | 1x 50-180 fs    | < 10 Hz         | 150 mJ, 1TW   | Two-color Compton, Two-color Ionization Injection LWA |
| Nd:YAG Pulsetrain   | 1064, (532), (266) nm | 1-100x 14 ps    | < 10 Hz         | 20 mJ, 1.4 GW | Multiple pulse Compton scattering,                    |

The background of the slide features a large, complex metallic component, likely a part of a particle accelerator or synchrotron. It has a cylindrical body with various flanges, bolts, and ports. A bright blue light or beam is visible on the left side, passing through a circular opening in the component. The overall image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be clearly visible.

# Thank You

# Synchronization 2

- Phase-locking system assembled in-house from commercial hardware
- System has proven reliable at 1 ps level of jitter, few ps level of slow drift

